

§ 319.24-2

§ 319.24-2 [Reserved]

§ 319.24-3 Marking as condition of entry.

Every bag or other container of corn offered for entry shall be plainly marked with such numbers or marks as will make it easily possible to associate the bags or containers with a particular importation.

(Approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control number 0579-0049)

[24 FR 10788, Dec. 29, 1959, as amended at 48 FR 57466, Dec. 30, 1983]

§ 319.24-4 [Reserved]

§ 319.24-5 Condition of entry.

The corn shall not be removed from the port of entry, nor shall any bag or other container thereof be broken or opened, except for the purpose of sterilization, until a written notice is given to the United States Collector of Customs, or, in the case of Guam, the Customs officer of the Government of Guam, by an inspector of the Plant Protection and Quarantine Programs, that the corn has been properly sterilized and released for entry without further restrictions so far as the jurisdiction of the Department of Agriculture extends thereto. All apparatus and methods for accomplishing such sterilization must be satisfactory to the Plant Protection and Quarantine Programs. Corn will be delivered to the permittee for sterilization, upon the filing with the appropriate customs official of a bond in the amount of \$5,000, or in an amount equal to the invoice value of the corn if such value is less than \$5,000, with approved sureties, and conditioned upon sterilization of the corn under the supervision and the satisfaction of an inspector of the Plant Protection and Quarantine Programs; and upon the redelivery of the corn to said customs official within 40 days from the arrival of the corn at the port of entry.

Subpart—Citrus Fruit

NOTE: Citrus nursery stock, except seeds, is prohibited entry from all foreign countries and localities by the citrus nursery stock quarantine No. 19 (§ 319.19).

7 CFR Ch. III (1-1-16 Edition)

The importation from all foreign countries of fruits of citrus and citrus relatives, other than those specified in this subpart, is restricted by the provisions of Subpart—Fruits and Vegetables of this part.

§ 319.28 Notice of quarantine.

(a)(1) To prevent the introduction into the United States of citrus canker disease *Xanthomonas campestris* pv. *citri* (Hasse) Dye, the importation of all fruits and peel of all genera, species, and varieties of the subfamilies *Aurantioideae*, *Rutoideae*, and *Toddalioideae* of the botanical family *Rutaceae* from eastern and southeastern Asia (including India, Myanmar, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Indochina, and the People's Republic of China); the Malay Archipelago; the Philippine Islands; Oceania (except Australia and Tasmania); Japan and adjacent islands; the Republic of Korea; Mauritius; Seychelles; Argentina (except for the States of Catamarca, Jujuy, Salta, and Tucuman, which are considered free of citrus canker); Brazil; and Paraguay is prohibited.

(2) To prevent the introduction into the United States of sweet orange scab (*Elsinoe australis* Bitanc. and Jenkins), the importation of fruits and peel of all species and varieties of the genus *Citrus*, including *Citrus aurantifolia* (Christm.) Swingle, *C. aurantium* L., *C. hystrix* DC., *C. limon* (L.) Burm. f., *C. paradisi* Macf., *C. reticulata* Blanco, *C. sinensis* (L.) Osbeck, and *Fortunella margarita* (Lour.) Swingle, from Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay, and Uruguay is prohibited.

(3) To prevent the introduction into the United States of the bacterial disease "Cancrosis B," the importation of fruits and peel of all species and varieties of the genus *Citrus*, including those indicated in the previous paragraph, is prohibited from Argentina (except for the States of Catamarca, Jujuy, Salta, and Tucuman, which are considered free of Cancrosis B), Paraguay, and Uruguay.

(4) Seeds and processed peel of fruits designated in this section are excluded from this prohibition. Such seeds, however, are subject to the requirements of §§ 319.37 through 319.37-27.

(b) *Unshu oranges from Japan.* The prohibition does not apply to Unshu oranges (*Citrus reticulata* Blanco var. *unshu*, Swingle [*Citrus unshiu* Marcovitch, Tanaka]), also known as Satsuma mandarin, grown in Japan and imported under permit into any area of the United States except for those areas specified in paragraph (b)(8) of this section: *Provided*, that each of the following safeguards is fully carried out:

(1) The Unshu oranges must be imported in commercial consignments that are practically free of leaves, twigs, and other plant parts, except for stems that are less than 1 inch long and attached to the fruit.

(2) In Unshu orange export areas on Kyushu Island, Japan, trapping for the citrus fruit fly (*Bactrocera tsuneonis*) must be conducted as prescribed by the Japanese Government's Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries and the U.S. Department of Agriculture. If fruit flies are detected, then shipping will be suspended from the export area until negative trapping shows the problem has been resolved.

(3) Before packing, the oranges must be given a surface sterilization in accordance with part 305 of this chapter.

(4) The packinghouse in which the surface sterilization treatment is applied and the fruit is packed must be registered with the Japanese Government's Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries.

(5) Unshu oranges imported from Japan must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate issued by the Japanese Government's Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries with an additional declaration that the Unshu oranges were packed and produced in accordance with 7 CFR 319.28.

(6) To be eligible for importation into Arizona, California, Florida, Hawaii, Louisiana, or Texas, each shipment of oranges grown on Honshu Island or Shikoku Island, Japan, must be fumigated with methyl bromide in accordance with part 305 of this chapter either after harvest and prior to exportation to the United States, or upon arrival at the port of entry in Arizona, California, Florida, Hawaii, Louisiana, or Texas. Fumigation will not be required for shipments of oranges grown

on Honshu Island or Shikoku Island, Japan, that are to be imported into States other than Arizona, California, Florida, Hawaii, Louisiana, or Texas.

(7) The identity of the fruit shall be maintained in the following manner:

(i) The individual boxes in which the oranges are shipped must be stamped or printed with a statement specifying the States into which the Unshu oranges may be imported, and from which they are prohibited removal under a Federal plant quarantine.

(ii) Each shipment of oranges handled in accordance with these procedures shall be accompanied by a certificate of the plant protection service of Japan certifying that the fruit is apparently free of citrus canker disease.

(8) The Unshu oranges may be imported into the United States only through a port of entry identified in § 319.37-14 that is located in an area of the United States into which their importation is authorized. The following importation restrictions apply:

(i) Unshu oranges from Honshu Island or Shikoku Island, Japan, that have been fumigated in accordance with part 305 of this chapter may be imported into any area of the United States except American Samoa, the Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

(ii)(A) Unshu oranges from Honshu Island or Shikoku Island, Japan, may not be imported into American Samoa, Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, or the U.S. Virgin Islands.

(B) Unshu oranges from Kyushu Island, Japan (Prefectures of Fukuoka, Kumamoto, Nagasaki, and Saga only) that have not been fumigated in accordance with part 305 of this chapter may not be imported into American Samoa, Arizona, California, Florida, Hawaii, Louisiana, the Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, Texas, or the U.S. Virgin Islands.

(c) *Unshu oranges from the Republic of Korea.* The prohibition does not apply to Unshu oranges (*Citrus reticulata* Blanco var. *unshu*, Swingle [*Citrus unshiu* Marcovitch, Tanaka]), also known as Satsuma mandarin, or the Unshu, sweet, and mandarin orange hybrids Shiranuhi [(*C. reticulata* ssp. *unshiu* x (*C. x sinensis*)) x *C. reticulata*] and Setoka [(*C. reticulata* ssp. *unshiu* x

§319.37

7 CFR Ch. III (1–16 Edition)

(*C. x sinensis*)) x *C. reticulata*] x *C. reticulata*] grown on Jeju (also translated as Cheju) Island, Republic of Korea, and imported under permit into any area of the United States except for those specified in paragraph (c)(4) of this section, *Provided*, that each of the following safeguards is fully carried out:

(1) Before packing, the fruit shall be given a surface sterilization in accordance with part 305 of this chapter.

(2) The packinghouse in which the surface sterilization treatment is applied and the fruit is packed must be registered with the national plant protection organization of the Republic of Korea.

(3) The fruit must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate issued by the national plant protection organization of the Republic of Korea, which includes an additional declaration stating that the fruit was given a surface sterilization in accordance with 7 CFR part 305 and was inspected and found free of *Elsinoe australis*.

(4) The fruit may be imported into any area of the United States except American Samoa, Hawaii, the Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

(5) The fruit must be imported in commercial consignments only.

(d) The prohibition does not apply to sweet oranges (*Citrus sinensis* (L.) Osbeck), lemons (*C. limon* (L.) Burm. f.), mandarins (*C. reticulata* Blanco, *C. clementina* Hort. ex Tanaka, *C. deliciosa* Ten., and *C. unshiu* Marcow), *Citrus* hybrids, *Fortunella japonica* (Thunb.) Swingle, and *F. margarita* (Lour.) Swingle, from Uruguay that meet the requirements of 7 CFR 319.56–59.

(e) This prohibition shall not apply to importations for experimental, therapeutic, or developmental purposes under the conditions specified in a controlled import permit issued in accordance with §319.6.

(f) Further, this prohibition shall not apply to importations into Guam of the fruits and peel designated in paragraph (a)(1) of this section.

(g) Importations allowed under paragraphs (b) through (e) of this section shall be subject to the permit and other requirements under the regula-

tions in Subpart—Fruits and Vegetables of this part.

(h) All salary, travel, and subsistence expenses incident to the assignment of personnel of the U.S. Department of Agriculture to such operations in the country of origin of the Unshu oranges shall be paid by those requesting the service of such personnel.

(i) The term *United States* means the States, District of Columbia, American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States.

(Approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control numbers 0579–0173, 0579–0314, 0579–0418, and 0579–0424)

[32 FR 7959, June 2, 1967]

EDITORIAL NOTE: For FEDERAL REGISTER citations affecting §319.28, see the List of CFR Sections Affected, which appears in the Finding Aids section of the printed volume and at www.fdsys.gov.

Subpart—Plants for Planting^{1 2}

SOURCE: 45 FR 31585, May 13, 1980; 60 FR 27674, May 25, 1995, unless otherwise noted.

§319.37 Prohibitions and restrictions on importation; disposal of articles refused importation.

(a) No person shall import or offer for entry into the United States any prohibited article or any article whose importation is not authorized pending pest risk analysis in accordance with §319.37–2a, except as otherwise provided in §319.37–2(c) of this subpart. No person shall import or offer for entry into

¹The Plant Protection and Quarantine Programs also enforces regulations promulgated under the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (Pub. L. 93–205, as amended) which contain additional prohibitions and restrictions on importation into the United States of articles subject to this subpart (See 50 CFR parts 17 and 23).

²One or more common names of articles are given in parentheses after most scientific names (when common names are known) for the purpose of helping to identify the articles represented by such scientific names; however, unless otherwise specified, a reference to a scientific name includes all articles within the category represented by the scientific name regardless of whether the common name or names are as comprehensive in scope as the scientific name.